To: loven, Dawn[loven.Dawn@epa.gov]
From: Burns, Francis
Sent: Wed 1/22/2014 1:44:14 AM
Subject: Re: Propylene Glycol Phenyl Ether (PPh) Toxicity

Dawn:

Thanks this is a great help.

Fran

From: loven, Dawn
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 8:24:54 PM
To: Burns, Francis
Cc: Hodgkiss, Kathy; Melvin, Karen; Gross, Bonnie; Johnson, Eric
Subject: Propylene Glycol Phenyl Ether (PPh) Toxicity

Hi, Fran. I conducted a literature search on the toxicity of PPh. Here's what I found:

•□□□□□□□ This compound is hydrophobic, meaning that it is not very soluble in water.

•□□□□□□□ Based on its chemical properties, the volatility of PPh seems to be low.

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•□□□□□□□ This compound does not appear to be very toxic in mammals, based on the following tox info in the literature:

o The oral Lethal Dose 50 (LD50) for this compound in rats is high (greater than 2000 mg/kg). LD50 values are important for determining acute toxicity. An LD50 of this magnitude would place this compound in the slightly toxic to relatively non-toxic range.

o Based on a drinking water study in rats, the No Observable Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) for PPh is 1000 ppm (113 mg/kg/day). Translated to human exposures via

Ex. 5 - Deliberative

uncertainty factor of 1000, which is applied to the NOAEL to derive a provisional Reference Dose for risk calculations.)

o In terms of systemic toxicity via dermal exposure, the NOAEL in rabbits was greater than 1000 mg/kg/day, indicating that the dermal pathway contributes minimally to risk.

o Regarding maternal and fetal toxicity, the NOAEL in rats is 180 mg/kg/day, supporting other studies that suggest low toxicity for PPh.

o There is no indication in the literature that this compound is carcinogenic.

Hope this is helpful, Fran. Any questions, please give me a call at home. Thanks.

Dawn

Dawn A. Ioven, toxicologist

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